It appears that the Government con-idered one of the ailled conditions as capable of being construed to mean that the Allies, if they found it necessary, might occupy all Germany, and the Cabinet is declared to have feit that ultimately there would be such an occupation and that it might be as well to bring things to a crisis now rather than sign an agreement which it con-sidered was degrading in its terms.

These terme, it is held, not only co tained no guarantee that there would not be an occupation of all Germany but indicated, in the estimation of the Cabinet, that it was after all only a natter of time until upon one pretext or mother the allied troops would advance

## Vote to Reject Terms,

The Cabinet originally went into ses on Saturday on receipt of a belated y of Marshal Foch's ultimatum which Mathias Ersberger, head of the erman armistice commission, had for-rarded and which had been mysteriously lelayed. The Ministers were in conference until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. They then took a recess until 3 o'clock. Toward morning they took a final vote, which was in favor of a declination to

sultation resulted in a reversal of the decision before the day was over, and although the Cabinet had a perfect legal

On Sunday afternoon, ligtween 3 and 4 o'clock, the note to accompany the act of signing the agreement was drawn up and approved. This note, with the orders for the signing, was telephoned to Berlin, where the mechanical apparatus for forwarding it was located. The note was repeated over the telephone from Berlin for verification, reading being finished at 4:30 o'clock.

The note was received in Treves a half hour later and Herr Erzberger, who is said to have been vastly surprised and unicated it to Marshal Foch.

### Terms Held Dishonorable.

of the Government members, Philipp Scheidemann and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, together with Herr Erzberge refused to sanction the terms, declaring them "dishonorable to Germany." The point, but as it will clearly be useless dent Wilson will make his address has party leaders, however, when they were under the League of Nations to dishonorable into conference at the eleventh hour, and who attended with the exception of Hugo Haase of the fleet will be broken up and sold as scrap Mayor Peters favors a parade from Independent-Socialist faction, overright them "dishonorable to Germany." The party leaders, however, when they were Independent-Socialist faction, overruled

effected here, consider this the most humiliating surrender they have made

Two points in particular were ob-jected to by the Government. It offered objection to the original demands re-sarding the situation in the East, which are said to have given the Poles at least temporary control of virtually all of Posen and Silesia, and although Herr Ergberger is declared to have been able to have the frontier beyond which the Germans were forbiddn to go altered so that Silesia remains German for the ime being, still the Government felt it was humiliating to be required to hand what are termed purely German or virtually such to the Poles.

That Herr Ergberger was as is stated able to obtain the exclusion of Silesia m the territory the Poles were to ad-nister is regarded as a personal triumph for him. This, however, was more than offset by the other highly objection-able feature of the new terms, which apparently was the one that 1-d to the early decision of the Cabinet not to sign the armistice. This was the provision that made the armistice only an inde-terminate, brief affair that might be broken on three days notice and which stipulates that if the conditions pre-viously unfuffilled are not carried out the chief allied command may conduct them to a conclusion in all their details.

# Feared Invasion.

It was this condition that the Govern

armistice negotiations. The general outlines of the new terms were known early to-day, and it was no surprise when President Febrenbach announced that the speeches and arguments would be deferred, so that Herr Erzberger might give a personal explanation of what happened between his departure for Treves last week and his unexpert-edly quick return to-day. The Minister, in heavy voice, read the terms and the members of the

had been sternly insistent on the ac-ceptance of the terms. He touched only briefly but clearly on his successful prohad been sternly insistent on the acceptance of the terms. He touched only briefly but clearly on his successful proposed of the conclusion of a peace tests against Polish incorporation of Sitesia and his unsuccessful efforts to Sitesia and his u

President Wilson's fourteen points.
Herr Erzberger protested likewise against the indeterminate extension of the armistice, but Marshal Foch brusquely declined to make any altera-tion and insisted upon the inclusion of a clause which gives him power to pro-first framed by the military, naval and mulgate any order to Germany at will. Herr Erzberger then demanded whether the short indeterminate continuation of the armistice might lead to An early peace, to which Marshal Foch replied: "I think so, I assume so."

"Achieved No Besults." The Minister said the difficulties had been greater because the negotiations had become sharper and more acute re-cently, and a long discussion demonstrated that nothing more would be changed. The Minister assured the Assembly: "I have confidence that Mar-shal Foch's given word will be kept." Herr Erzberger said he had achieved almost no results in his efforts to have German prisoners released beyond a promise by France and England to send back 2,600 badly wounded men each. He then read the German note which he pre-sented to Marshal Foch as the armistice terms were signed. He had had a sad

mission, with few happy results.

"The world knowe," he concluded, "That we do not want a new war and cannot conduct one. The world #ill condemn the Entente for its sever.'y."

President Februabach then announced that the Ministers and delegates intended to withhold their declarations until Wednesday, and suggested that the House adjourn immediately in view of the new situation.

# night orders were issued that the armis- GERMANS HELPLESS UNDER FINAL TERMS Sun Shines On Transport as It

Vast Army Will Be Wrecked by Permanent Armistice Conditions.

FLEET ALSO IS DOOMED which

Peace Strength of Navy Will Be Determined by Allied Experts.

Special Cable Desputch to Tux Bus from

London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved Panis, Feb. 18 .- In the definite armietice terms Germany will be called upon It was felt, however, it is explained, to demobilize all those troops not con-that all the German parties had a right sidered necessary to her normal peace and probably will decide on the suc-to a voice in the decision, and since there were still several hours before an anwere still several hours before an an-swer had to be filed the party leaders was material above requirements limited will be announced after his landing at were summoned into council. This conthirty-five divisions.

her war plants and the possibilities of right to stand upon its decision, the ex- her war plants and the possibilities of planation runs, it bowed to the will of war material production. She will also the people's representatives. in all probability be called upon to destrey all machinery of a purely warlikes Mayor Peters Favors Parade nature. Some form of occupation of Essen and the naval arsenals may be deemed advisable.

> The naval terms of the armistice will The havai terms of the armistice will be laid down in accordance with the same general ideas. First of all, of course, Germany will have to hand over at once those ships specified in the pre-vious armistice which have not yet been

#### To Fix Naval Strongth

Then the Allies will indirectly determine the peace strength of the German navy by converting, in new conditions the internment of the German fleet at Scapa Flow and elsewhere into surrer decision has yet been taken on this

Parts, Feb. 18.—When the Germans portunity to see the President. Plans came to sign the terms of the new for such a parade are held in absyance armistice, says a Havas despatch from Treves. Mathias Erzberger handed to Major-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, com-Marshal Foch a twenty-three page memander of the Northeastern Department morial in which it was attempted to justify Germany's attitude. It being maintained that she had done her best

maintained that she had done her beet to meet her obligations.

He also gave the Marshal a memorandum from Philipp Scheldermann, the new German Chancellor, complaining of the increasingly hard terms forced upon Germany and protesting against the Germans being forced to evacuate Poland, delivering German fortresses to the oles and abandoning the German peo

#### Allies Call Poles Off. A demand was made that the Allies

against the Germans.

This last request has already been compiled with, a telegram having been sent to Warsaw from Paris last night.

The special commission of the Susaina series of a definite armistics which will hold good until the peace preliminaries are signed, has almost completed its task, and it is possible, says a Havas report, that Marshal Foch will be able to notify the Germans on Thursday of Friday of the military and naval terms which will be essentially those of the

ment considered to mean that in case the Entente wished to do so or found it necessary allied troops might occupy all parts of the former empire.

Party speeches which had been set these troops would according to report, down for this afternoon suffered a rude interruption by the outcome of the new who will also hold Germany's munition armistice and now is trying to the question whether if the armistice and now is trying to darnies should occupy Germany will stand ready to intervene if he sees will stand ready to intervene if he sees an opening.

Anxious About U. S. Sentiment.

Count von Bernstoff, the former Aming the complete of the armistice and now is trying to the question whether if the armistice and now is trying to darnies should occupy Germany will stand ready to intervene if he sees with Boishevism so as to make my opening.

Count von Bernstoff, the former Aming the complete of the armistice and now is trying to the question whether if the armistice and now is trying to the question whether if the armistice and now is trying to darnies should occupy of armist to count of the sees will stand ready to intervene if he sees with Boishevism so as to make my opening.

Count von Bernstoff, the former Aming the complete of the sees will stand ready to intervene if he armiss should occupy are will stand ready to intervene if he armission and the seed will stand ready to intervene if he armission are should occupy are will stand ready to intervene if he armies should occupy are will stand ready to intervene if he armies should occupy are will stand ready to intervene if he armies should occupy are will stand ready to intervene if he armies should oc

# FOCH WILL PRESENT PLAN IN TWO WEEKS

Short Truce.

In the meantime the Supreme War Council is rapidly bringing together a permanent armistice, which will last uneconomic experts, and then will finally be passed on by the Supreme War Coun-cil before Marshal Foch presents it, which probably will be within the next

week or ten days.

The principal feature is German disamment down to the requirements of an international police not exceeding twenty-five divisions of about ten or twelve thousand men each, or a total force of approximately 250,000 men.

Other restrictions will cover production Other restrictions will cover production of armament of all kinds and the com-plete disappearance of the enemy's sub-marine equipment.

The naval terms, while jointly agreed The naval terms, white jointly agreed to by the experts, have not yet been approved by the War Council. It is understood the agreement concerning the dismantling of the fortifications of Helgoland and of the Kiel Canal will have some reservations from American quarters so as not to establish procedent for the workfortification of consistency fortification of consistency fortifications of the consistency fortification of the consistency for the consistency fortification of the consistency fortifi some reservations from American quarters were started. He had had a sad mission, with few happy results.

"The world knows," he concluded, "that we do not want a new war and cannot conduct one. The world will condemn the Entente for its sever. y.

President Februshach then amounced that the Ministers and delegates intended to withhold their declarations until Wednesday, and suggested that the House adjourn immediately in view of the new situation.

The House accepted a proposal to consider nothing to more accepted a proposal to consider nothing to more accepted a proposal to consider nothing to more of the cases like the cases lished that will be applicable to this waterway.

The House accepted a proposal to consider nothing to more of the new situation.

The House accepted a proposal to consider nothing to more of the cases with reference to the armistice terms.

The American coast which a materian for canals and waters way wholly within American national boundaries, such as Hell Gata, the Cape Cod Canal and the system of canals and water (Tenn.), a member of the Military Committee. Brig Gen, Artiell, acting Judge Advocate General, testified before the suitable reservations will be made so that no percedent is established that will be applicable to this waterway.

The dismantling of Helgoland reservations will it is believed, have in view the establishment of precedent against the fortification of islands lying along the American coast which are regarded as part of the coast priences.

# AS SHIP SPEEDS ON CABINET HESITATED

Nears the Azores.

By the Associated Press. ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASH-INGTON, Feb. 17 (delayed).—President Wilson's ship is 700 miles on its home-ward journey and is running fast down toward the Azores, which probably will passed to-morrow

Mr. Wilson continues the enforced rest which has been prescribed by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician, and has taken little exercise so far and that taken little exercise so far on the trip. After a night of smart winds and choppy seas the ship ran into warmer and quister waters to-day and made good time, with balmy weather, over the southern route. Members of the Presidential party and the troops or board the George Washington shed their overcoats and exercised on the decks in the brilliant sunshine to-day.

The returning troops are very happy at getting a taste of sunshine and warm weather after their sojourn on the mud flats of Brest. President Wilson probably will de

# There is also a vigorous control of BOSTON PLANS FOR **WELCOMING WILSON**

Before Speech Is Made.

Boston, Feb. 18 .- Mayor Andrew J. Peters proceeded to-day with his plans for the reception of President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson on the assumption that the steamship George Washington on which they are returning from France would arrive early next Monday. He would arrive early next Monday. He had a long conference by telephone with Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's sec-retary, who is at Atlantic City, during which the tentative programme as out-lined by the Mayor and Gov. Coolidge was discussed. No new features, Mayor Peters said, would be added to the pregramme without the approval of Mr

the pier in order that the greatest pos sible number of persons may have an op-portunity to see the President. Plans for such a parade are held in abeyance

Although the building in which Presi-

# PRUSSIAN BLUFF IS FAST DISAPPEARING

Continued from First Page.

when he asserted in an interview that he tried to persuade the General Staff after the bettle of the Marne in 1914 A demand was made that the Allies that it was useless to continue the war require the Poles to cease their attacks against the Germans.

This last request has already been of a jingo as he was represented to be:

Friday of the military and naval terms maintained. Those who are willing to complexion on the matter. Their dis-valieth will be essentially those of the talk say that the old Field Marshai nar-rellminary peace treaty.

It is understood that the terms will after the armistice and now is trying to the question whether if the A'lied which will be essentially those of the talk say that the old Field Marshal nar-preliminary peace treaty.

and his comings and quiet, but a woman whom all Berlin requiet, but a woman whom all Berlin regards as his most intimate friend, who speaks excellent Engilsh, frequents the places where Americans are to be found, places where Americans are to be found, places where Americans are to be found, places where the party speaks and provided the party speaks and provided the party speaks are provided to be an apported to the party speaks and provided the party speaks are provided to be an apported to the party speaks are provided PLAN IN TWO WEEKS trying to entice them into betraying information of any kind, seeking especially to ascertain the American attitude toward Germany and what Presi-

dent Wilson is doing at the Peace Con-The Minister, in heavy voice, read the terms and the members of the House stirred uneasity as he finished and stopped for breath.

Before continuing his explanation Herr Erzberger interfected:

"It is my wish that you may never have the fasteful hours I have had. We on the armistice commission have had bear untiof responsibility."

Explains Terms in Detail.

He then referred to the unfortunate, well nigh fatal delay in the arrival of the terms at Weimar, and want into details on Marshal Foch's ultimatum, which, he said, he was assured was present present present prospect is the first draft of five or six essential provisions, which, who madd he was nestured was in the secured by the full conference and the enemy Powers can be called in by April. The Peace Congress with all the Powers represented would thus before the terms. He touched only briefly but clearly to his successful pro
The atmosphere of Herlin still its laden from with list not so much now between the Government and the Spartacans as a widespread propagands in an endeavor to prevent at any cost the short terms will be the preliminary steps toward peace and will be incorporated into the peace treaty makes the first draft of five or six essential provisions, which will be ready when President Wilson.

Herr Erzberger told of his efforts to obtain modifications. But Marshal Foch and been sternly insistent on the acceptance of the terms. He touched only briefly but clearly to his successful pro
The atmosphere of Berlin still its laden the ference.

The atmosphere of Herlin still its laden with hir present and the Spartacans as a widespread propagands in an endeavor to prevent at any cost the state they really seems as wide green devent on the state the ferms as wide preval propagands in an endeavor to prevent at any cost the state they stant any cost the ferms are decision of violantly abusive at the ferms as widespread propagands in an endeavor to prevent at any cost the state they stant any cost the ferms and the Spartacans as as widespread propaga ference.
The atmosphere of Berlin still is laden

stantially with information received from various reliable sources.

# By the Associated Press.

Bernin, Feb. 17 (delayed).—Count on Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, said to-day it was highly improbable that he would be a member of the German peace dele-

The Count declared he expected to remain in Berlin as head of the Foreign Office bureau which is collecting mate-rial for presentation to the Peace Conference by the German delegates and to act as the Berlin adviser to the Government on peace negotiations during the absence of the Foreign Minister, who will be a member of the peace dele-

## COURT-MARTIAL QUIZ URGED. Senate Resolution Calls for Gen

eral Reopening of Cases. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Reopening of all army courts-martial proceedings since the beginning of the war with a view to remedying alleged injustices

# BRITISH LABORITE

Fears Bolshevism.

German Leaders Hesitated at First, but Reluctantly Gave Their Assent.

Also Considered Possibility of French Troops Refusing to Occupy Towns.

By CHARLES TOWER. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN from th

London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. WEIMAR, via Copenhagen, Feb. 18.— At 8 o'clock Monday the National As-semily adjourned as a token of mourn-ing after hearing of the fresh armistice Count von Brockdorff-Rantzar resigned as a protest against the refusal of the Cabinet to follow his advice as responsible Foreign Minister to decline to sign the new terms. (Later reports say he has withdrawn his resignation). I succeeded in obtaining first hand re-ports of Germany's first Cabinet crisis.

The story follows:
When the new armistice terms reached Welmar later Saturday evening the Cabinst immediately held a sitting, in which the utmost indignation was expressed especially at the clauses regarding territorial restriction of the German forces ritorial restriction of the German forces which would have meant virtual abandonment of Silesia, and, secondly, the final clause, which, for the remainder of the armistice, is held to make Marshal Foch master of Germany.

Von Brocadorff-Rantzau urged that Herr Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, should be instructed to refuse to sign the armistice. On Sunday morning it was decided to

On Sunday morning it was decided to summon the party leaders. At noon Chancellor Scheidemann's Cabinet was solid for a refusal to sign. They had reached the conclusion that they could not face the Assembly with the terms and Von Brockdorff-Rantzau personally felt he could not recommend their ac ceptance

### Cabinet Shows Prussianism.

Moreover there had been a growing actination to believe that Germany might be better off if she simply threw up her hand and refused to sign, chalged the Allies to occupy Germany and took the consequences than if she continued to struggle against ever re-current outbreaks of disorder. Reports of Westphalia and an almost impossible situation in Bavaria all inclined the Cabinet to the utmost pessimism.

inet to the utmost pessimism.

Berlin was greatly excited when the papers announced the conditions had not been accepted. Some people thanked Heaven that here at last was shown some strength of mind; others laboriosiy calculated the consequences of the refusal. Public opinion was divided but again one heard the expression of the belief that however unpleasant occupation might be at least it would bring relief from Spartaean disturbances and probably speedy relief from increasing

probably speedy relief from increasing food difficulties. Meantime the Cabinet in Welmar is ready with its programme of refusal t eign an immediate resignation. It was known that Herr Erzberger had emergency plenipotentiary authorization to clined to use it and himself had agreed with the rest of the Cabinet in thinking refusal was best.

# Fear of Bolshevism Persists.

But the party leaders put a different time. One point which cropped up was the question whether if the A'lied armies should occupy Germany they might not themselves become affected with Boishevism so as to make matters

\*\*Country the Second of Allied LABOR CONFERENCE\*\*

\*\*Interval of Nation, Employers and Work-\*

\*\*Interval of Nation of Allied action until after the conference in order to make sure that the trade union movement will continue in good repute.

\*\*Country this week, according to a telegram from Malmoe according to a t

Anxious About U. S. Sentiment.

Count von Bernstoff, the former Ambassador at Washington, is little seen and his comings and goings are kept quiet, but a woman whom all Berlin regards as his most intimate friend, who speaks excellent English, frequents the be supported either by the majority of the assembly or the country at large. It might easily play into the hands of the Spartacans. the Spartacans. It was however a quesion of utmost difficulty because the

Silesia and his unsuccessful efforts to save Birnbaum. Hentschen and other German towns. He emphasized that the fallies would take over the responsibility of keeping the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the grantial procedure now belong organized.

What safe are the Treves meeting on Sunday that the tor the Treves meeting on Sunday that the Treves meeting on Sunda

A Paris despatch on January 18 reage of Senator Humbert had estab lished the falsity of accusations mad-against him to the effect that he ha communicated to Germany the content of two documents relative to the na

# PREDICTS DISASTER TO SIGN ARMISTICE McDonald, Back From Bern,

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Pants, Feb. 18.—According to Ramsa;
McDenald, the British Radical Laborite who has just returned to London from the abortive conference at Bern, where he hobnobbed with the German delegates. a speedy peace based upon the American formulas is the only antidote to the pel-son of Bolshevism, which he says is eat-ing its way into the European organism. destroying Russia, infecting Germany and slowly contaminating Great Britain

McDonald was accompanied by Noe Buxton, pacifist member of Parliament, and talked with several correspondents at the headquarters of the American delegation. He described central Eudelegation. He described central Eu-rope as a great plague spot from which the disease of Bolsheviam was spreading over the whole of Europe and summed up the result of the meeting at Bern in the words, "Let—us get a peace first." After that, he asserted, it will be comparatively easy to get the necessary seurity against enemy countries. Contact with the German delegates he met at Bern persuaded him that the extensions of the armistice had disastrous effects n causing new friction and widening the breach between the combatants. Asked to indicate the attitude of the Bern meetng toward the American refusal to participate McDonald said:
"The general opinion was pretty con-temptuous; Gompers is an ass."

# SAYS BRITISH LABOR CRIPPLES INDUSTRY

Yarrow Explains Plan Transfer Shipyards.

Special Wireless Despatch to Tun Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 18 -- Sir Alfred Yarrow Great Britain's greatest shipbuilder, wh has announced his intention of trans-ferring his snipyards to Vancouver, declares in an interview in The Eventug Standard to-day that the Pacific Coast

He issued a grave warning to British industry, which he declared is being seriously crippled by the refusal of the men to work with all their energies un-

men to work with all their energies un-der the mistaken idea that if they go slower they are providing work for their fellows. Regarding the competition of America Sir Alfred said: "America is going to be the foremost shipbuilding country in the world; of that I am certain. She is under some disadvantages at the start but she is accommodating herself to the new con-ditions with the new yards established westphalia and an almost impossible require just two and a half years to uation in Bavaria all inclined the Cabwar and also enough more to provide

all the sea-carrying for the world.
"With the tremendous output in Amer ica combined with the cheap labor of Japan. British shipbuilders, with high wages and lowered output, are going to have a bad time. We propose to let our building on the Clyde decrease while we expand on the Pacific Coast, not because we want to but because we must "dvance with the times and conform to

e new conditions. "Germany, France and Great Britair have been crippled by this war and it will be a long time before we get back the old manufacturing life, while America has been financially benefited nd will get the same benefits that we bained in times past when other na-ions fought and remained wounded for

"It is her output which now is carrying the United States ahead industrially, as some of our people may learn when it is too late for the knowledge to be of

# EQUALITY PLANS FOR

ers to Vote at Sessions.

or Governments on the one hand and imployers and labor on the other was lecided upon by the Commission on In-ernational Labor Legislation yestertay in adopting plans for the meet-ngs of the proposed annual international abor conference. The Man adopted was that presented by the British delegates, with an amendment proposed by the Belgian delegation. Samuel Gom-pers, head of the American Federation of Labor, presided over the meeting. The official statement announcing the results of the deliberations reads:

'The ninth meeting of the Commis-sion of International Labor Legislation was held at the Ministry of Labor unde he presidency of Mr. Gompers at 2:3 2. M. Monday, Pebruary 17.

"The discussion of the procedure laid down in the British scheme for th meetings of the annual conference wa The commission agreed t the British proposal, as amended in ac-cordance with a proposal of the Bel-wian delegation, which provided that at the annual labor conference the Governent of each state shall be represented two delegates having one vote each while there will be one delegate from each state representing employers and having one vote, and one delegate representing work people also having or

## ENGLAND RAISES ALIEN BAR. Parliament Bill Calls for Ousting

of Undesirables. LONDON, Feb. 18 .- In the House of ns to-day Edward Shortt, the ome tary, said a bill dealis, with the deportation and exclusion of undeable allens would be introduced in

hat more than twenty thousand enemy liens were at present in Rotterdam in-miding to return to England as soon as sace is signed his present adequate owers would be used for excluding

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BROKAW BROTHERS 1457-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

# PLANS FOR BRITISH

Sir Robert Horne Faces Hard Problem of Curbing Industrial Unrest.

DIFFICULTIES OUTLINED

Some Leaders Fear Feb. 27 Is Too Late for Success of Experiment.

Special Wireless Despatch to Tan Sus.

Copyright, 1912; all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 18.—When sir Robert Herne, the Labor Minister, opens the national conference of employers and trade unionists on February 27 he un-doubtedly will face the most difficult tark ever presented to any Labor Minis-There is no exact procedure for conference, which the Government the conference, which the Government was compelled to convene as a result of the unbearable unrest in labor circles.

While the Govarnment desires to make the conference fully representative of capital and labor its scope may be restricted necessarily to the organizations in which there is the widest interest in the industrial community. A similar meeting was the so-called Treasury conference of 1915, when David Lloyd George as Chancellor met represents. ference of 1915, when David Lloyd George as Chancellor met representa-tives of the principal trade unions con-nected with the production of war ma-terial, but next week's meeting really is the first national attempt to bring capital and labor into closer relations. The meeting is to include all trades, bringing in cotton manufactures, build-ing and printing, which have not been represented in any previous meeting. It represented in any previous meeting. It also brings the employees into joint conference, but it is probable that both employers and workers will have opportunities.

#### Some Important Difficulties. There are three important difficulties

unities for separate meetings.

rnment's experiment. First, it is initiated far too late, after nearly every trade union has drafted and most of them have finally agreed upon a

national programme. Second, it is purely an official conference, and while it may represent the real mind of the railwaymen or miners, it is a question if it can be equally represen-tative of industries in which trade uniontative of industries in which trace unions is less thoroughly organized. It is hoped that the unions themselves will itself counts for little unless the consec to it that the views of the rank and science and will of the people give it essential vitality and assert its supreme file are presented properly.

Third, it will be difficult to get the

larger organizations to agree to be bound by the decisions of the huge composite conference, especially if tactics for rushing the meeting appear in the programme. Repeatedly in the past national conferences have been hurried through to decisions which subsequently proved abortive because not based on the consent of the majority.

### Proposals Are Still in Doubt.

Although the proposals which the Govference are not known yet, it is that they must cover some general setthat they must cover some provision against which could affect the empire without the promise of a sweeping eight-hour the promise of a sweeping eight-hour they must be done by the league the interests, some provision against which could affect the interests, some provision against the provision agains the promise of a sweeping eight-hour act, and also some provision against unemployment or for the absorption of surplus labor, and a constructive policy on the nationalization of ratiways and

Opinion is skeptical about the utility of the conference, but all hope that it will mean the solution of the difficulty. There is increasing evidence that the Triple Alliance, which includes miners, railway men and transport workers, will be fully prepared to give the Gov-ernment proposal a fair trial. Many of the great labor leaders are advising the

Caperton and Morgan in Brazil. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Feb. 18.—Admiral W. B. Caperton and his staff and American Ambassador Morgan arrived

# WILSON'S SILENCE PEEVES SINN FEIN LABOR CONFERENCE Disappointed at Failure to

Reach President. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. DUBLIN, Feb. 18 .- The Sinn Fein is nuch disappointed over its failure to get in touch with President Wilson before he left Paris. John T. O'Kelly, a member of the Dublin corporation who has been in Paris for the last week, sent a letter to Mr. Wilson Tuesday asking that

Ireland snould be admitted to the Peace Conference and the League of Nations, but he has not received a reply.

Mr. O'Kelly saw Herbert Hoover, who said the President had not been able to can the President had not been able to examine Mr. O'Keily's communication. Mr. Hoover is said to have expressed surprise that the Lord Mayor of Dubtin-had not received a reply to his letter asking Mr. Wilson to accept the freedom of the city and things there has been 'an unfortunate misunderstanding.

case of Ireland before the Peace Con-ference, is beginning to lose faith in him. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe.

right of self-determination of small na-tions, but he does not seem desirous of putting his academic phrases into prac-

One Nationalist paper of Ulster coun sels the people to stop talking and writ-ing nonsense about Mr. Wilson's assumed breach of faith and to work on a really practical plan "to utilize Mr. Wil-son and the Peace Conference for all they may be worth to us."

## **COLONIAL PREMIERS** DISCUSS LEAGUE Borden Sees Sound Working

Basis in Plan. Special Wireless Despatch to Tan Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 18.—Encouraging opin-ions from the British Colonial Ministers

on the League of Nations plan are pub-lished by the Pall Mak Gazette. Premier Borden of Canada declares that the project affords a sound working basis for discussion and consideration, which later will receive the "formal or-

purpose. Premier Massey of New Zealand says "It is impossible that exception can be taken in theory to the League of Na-tions, but how it will work out depends upon developments. It is essential that the whole conference should have an opportunity to discuss important details. To add to these opinions, Lord Robert Cecil, who was the British representa-tive in the preparation of the plan, said: "I am much encouraged by the comple-tion of the draft for the League of Nations plan. It constitutes a happy au gury that there is nothing in the cover

## SWEDEN TO OUST LUDENDORFF. General Fails to Get Per

mit Extended. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—Gen. Ludendorff, who sought asylum in Sweden after the German revolution, will be obliged to leave that country this week

Pencers from Berito late last said that Gen. Ludendorff had arrived detachments encountered two of the Government having declined his ser-vices. Apparently, however, this report was an erroneous one.

Bulvarians were defeated and retired leaving one dead and one seriously wounded behind.

# LENINE AND TROTZKY SPLIT OVER PARLEY

Former Is for Princes Islands Conference and Latter Against It.

FOOD PROBLEM INVOLVED

### Soviet War Minister Said to Be Coveting Supplies in Ukraine.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18 .- Serious differences of opinion have arisen between the Moscow Boviet headed by Premier Lenine and the Petrograd Soviet headed The Nationalist press suggests that the Sinn Fein, which hitherto relied on its ability to induce Mr. Wilson to bring the sai for a conference on the Princes island to the Prin ands, according to a despatch from Hel-

> the invitation for a conference on account of the economic situation of Russia, which is declared to be hopeless Trotzky at Petrograd is declared to be the Ukraine offers the possibility of food and fuel supplies for the Soviet Government. Trotaky, who is Minister of War, is sending all available troops

of War, is sending all available troops into the Ukraine.

[A Russian Government wireless despatch received in London and Farls on February 6 and signed by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin said that the Bolaherik Government had accepted the invita to the Princes Islands conference.)

to the Princes Islands conference.)

Bolshevik forces operating in the Ukraine, according to advices from Kiev, have suffered several severe defeats at the holds of the Ukrainians.

The Bolsheviki, it is added, sustained their most severe aethack in an engagement about twelve miles from Klev. The Ukrainian Government returned several days ago. Other Bolshevik forces were defeated in fighting in the eastern Ukraine.

The important towns of Poltava and Kharkov and several other places are now held by the Ukrainians. Kharkov is 256 miles east of Klev.

# DENIKINE'S ARMY ROUTS 100,000 REDS

It Captures 31,000; Reaches Caspian Sea. Opeasa, Feb. 13 (delayed) .- The anti-

Bolshevik army of Gen. Denikine has reached the Caspian Sea, having ad-vanced 850 versts and captured \$1,000 prisoners, ninety-five guns and eight ar-mored trains.

In the victorious advance, Gen. Denikine's army scattered a Bolshevik force of more than 100,000. Bolshevik war material in railway cars which stretched for a distance of thirty thiles also

was captured.

By his victory in the Caspian region, Gen. Denikine will be able to turn his attention to the Don region, where the position of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviki has been precarious for several weeks.

Gen. Denikine, former Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, is the military power behind the anti-Bolshevik Government of Ekateridor which is affiliated in the campaign against the Bolsheviki with the Omsk Government of Admiral Kolenak Admiral Kolchak.

For several months Gen. Denikins has been actively engaged against the Bol-sheviki, and on January 14 it was reported that he mad administered a severe defeat to the Boisheviki on the River Kuma. In the Caucasus.

The advance of \$50 versts is equa-

# to about 230 miles.

Salonica, Monday, Feb. 17 - Band of Bulgarian mauraders have been active in Greek territory north of Salonica and also in Western Thrace. In orth the region of Caradiova recently

# Income Tax Returns

THE new Federal Revenue Law requires that income tax

Unmarried persons having incomes during 1918 of \$1,000 or more;

Married persons having incomes of more than \$2,000;

Partnerships;

Corporations, except those specifically exempt.

returns must be filed by:

The law provides that returns shall be filed by March 15. If your return is made out properly, in compliance with the provisions of the law and the Treasury regulations, you will avoid possible overpayment or underpsyment of your taxes, and the inconvenience of possible later readjustment.

Forms for reporting incomes of not more than \$5,000 are available. In advance of the issuance of forms for individuals for incomes of more than \$5,000, and for corporations and partnerships, we shall be pleased to give you any information you may desire regarding the preparation of your return.

Our Booklet on the New Revenue Law contains the full text of the income tax, excess profits tax and other provisions of the New Revenue Act, with explanatory summaries and examples of the application of the law. This booklet may be obtained on request, at any of our offices.

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